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A House of Parliament  
for the Japanese Empire

Architecture

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A HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE  
JAPANESE EMPIRE

BY

YOUSABU OGAWA  
B. S. University of California, 1914

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THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN ARCHITECTURE


IN

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

1915



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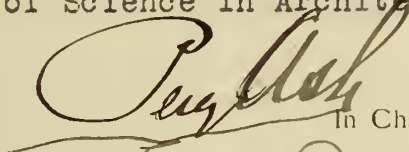
I HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION BY

Yousaba Ogawa

ENTITLED "A House of Parliament for the Japanese Empire."

BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE

DEGREE OF Master of Science in Architecture.

  
In Charge of Major Work  
J. H. Province  
Acting Head of Department

Recommendation concurred in:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
} Committee  
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Final Examination



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# A HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

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## I. Introduction.

By this name is here understood a group of buildings, that serve the national and state assemblies of the entire states or portions of a country for performance of their legislative duties.

The form of legislative assembly introduced in nearly all countries of the civilized world, is based on the co-operation and participation of the citizens of the states in the entire national life, and as a rule, this is effected by two legislative assemblies or Chambers.

In monarchic states, the First Chamber consists of members who partly belong to the same by right of birth, are partly appointed by the head of the states, or authorized by reason of inherited and transmitted rights, or are elected by the people or the lower house. The Second Chamber is formed, either exclusively or principally of deputies chosen by the people. The beginning of this form of assembly is found in England in the middle of the 13th Century under Henry III, in complete development under Edward I, who in 1265, as a balance against the barons, called the representatives of the committees and thus, besides the hereditary royal peers, established the House of Commons.

Already, of King Henry I of England (1100-1135), it is stated that he addressed an impressive speech to the general council of the Nation, called together by him. Yet it is to





be noted that the first representatives of the nation were peers. Actual deputies from the nation were called in 1258, under Henry III, by the order known under the important name of the Provisions of Oxford, by which each country had to send to the Parliament four knights, as persons informed of the conditions and troubles of their district. The choice of citizens for the Parliament is first dated in 1265 by historians, and King Edward I issued in 1295 the order that each country should not only choose two knights, but that each borough of the county should select two deputies who, by the name of the Commons, should give their voices in favor of the King and his advice.

In many countries a step in advance was made in the distribution of the power of the state. In the German Empire, each of the allied states has two representative chambers; further it has for its entirety the House of Deputies, to which the entire German people send deputies chosen by a general election; the allied governments being also represented in the federal Council. The Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, besides the Imperial Parliament, that in Austria consists of the House of Peers and the House of Deputies, has in Hungary the Board of Magnates and the Board of Representatives as a secondary representation of the people, also has the rural province of the country.

Likewise in republican states the legislative power is exercised by two bodies called for the purpose; in France by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate; in Switzerland by the



National Council and the Diet; these together compose the National Assembly; in the United States of North America by the House of Representatives and the Senate, composing the Congress.

The French deputies, like the members of the Swiss National Council and of the American House of Representatives, are the deputies of the people. To the Senate in France each Department and each Colony, and in the Union each of the Federal States, sends several senators. In America the governments of the several states are imitated from that of the Union; each separate state has a House of Representatives and a Senate. Just as the powers and the importance of these bodies are greater or smaller, likewise the buildings that serve to receive them, appear more or less extended and grand. If the purpose served by the Parliament or Assembly Houses are essentially the same, yet the requirements of the plan in details are varied as required in each country.





## II. Historical Sketch.

### Ancient French Parliament.

By the word "Parlament" (Parlement) + , was designated in the first ages of the French monarchy the assembly of the great men of the Kingdom, but later became a court body called to exercise justice. This name was also usually applied to the assembly of representatives of the nation, after men commenced to write French; this name already occurs in the writings of the 11th and 12th centuries. Sitzings of the Parliament of Justice are mentioned from 1254. Philip, the Handsome, was the king, who in France caused the recognition of the separation of the legislative power from the Parlements at Paris. Rouen, Toulouse, etc., and at the same time assigned to the most important of those in his realm, that in Paris, its seat in the old Royal Palace, now Palace of Justice.

Philip the Handsome also made the Parliament sedentary there, and Philip the Tall made it permanent. Twice a year it met in the Great Chamber which was very simply equipped, being furnished with wooden stools and flooring. This was the hall where, in 1655, the seventeen year old King Louis XIV, booted, spurred and with riding whip in hand, entered the assembled Parliament and gave his commands in a tone that brought the blush of shame to the faces of the old councilors.



Old English Parliament.

The old English Parliament appears already to have held its assemblies in 1254 under Henry III, but according to all probability under Edward I (1272-1307), in Westminster Hall at London. There, likewise, the Parliament was also accustomed to have its seat under Richard III (1377-1399). Charles I was sentenced to death therein.

Westminster Hall, built in 1097 by William Rufus, formed the nucleus of the Great Royal Palace founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was considerably enlarged by William the Conqueror and his son. By the great fire of 1297 the Hall appears to have suffered; for it is stated that the assembling of Parliament was deferred. Besides from the circumstance that then King Edward I had built as an addition to the Great Hall a New Hall, designated by documents as "House for the family during the time of Parliament", it may safely be concluded that, as before stated, the Parliament at that time was accustomed to hold its assemblies in the old Westminster Hall. Its present form has chiefly retained that under Richard II (1394-1397), whether to restore the injuries caused by the fire or to make the hall more suitable for the purposes of Parliament, this king caused the walls to be raised, the building to be furnished with great tracery windows, the new North portal, tower and great flying buttresses to be added, and finally the erection over it of the splendidly wrought roof which now still forms the decoration of the ancient and venerated structure. The great interior of wide span, 72.9 meters long, 20.7 m. wide



and 27.4 m. high now serves as a hall for passage to the Parliament House connected with it. Unfortunately in the restorations of the Hall undertaken in 1834-1835 by Sidney Smirke, nearly every vestige of the ancient Norman architecture vanished, and the work of Richard II also suffered. The removal in 1883 of the ancient Court of Justice at the west side of the Hall has revealed very notable architectural parts from Norman, early Gothic and later times.

The separation of the English Parliament into a House of Lords and a House of Commons must have already occurred in 1339; yet in 1377 for the first time is authenticated the mention of a speaker of the Commons. After the separation of the two Houses, the Lords at first had their sittings in the great Hall, later in a separate building near Westminster, called the "Fair Room". The Commons held their assemblies in the chapter house of the abbey near the "Poet's Corner".

About the middle of the 13th Century Edward VI had the magnificent S. Stephen's Chapel erected as the House of Commons. The latter retained it until its destruction by fire in 1834.

This chapel, begun by Edward I in 1298 and completed by Edward III in 1348, was a work of extraordinary beauty, that is to be compared with the Sainte Chapelle at Paris of about a century earlier.

The transformation of S. Stephen's Chapel into a hall for the sittings of the Lower House could only produce an injury to its internal effect. Then further changes undertaken in the course of time contributed so that, according to the represen-





tations preserved, the interior presented an extremely un-attractive appearance. It was surrounded on three sides by a gallery supported by slender iron columns, and instead of the beautiful Gothic woodwork, was covered by a flat ceiling.

In erecting the New Parliament House after the fire of 1834, only the crypt of the ancient structure (chapel) was preserved. It is to be lamented that the Chapel itself was not included in the New Palace of Westminster, since it could have been restored without too great difficulty.

#### Former German Parliament.

The Parliament in the former German Empire was composed of the assemblies of the ecclesiastical and secular imperial parliaments; into whose connection, rights and duties it is not necessary to further explain here. The Imperial Parliament, which in the middle ages was assembled sometimes in this and sometimes in that imperial city, after 1663, had its seat permanently at Regensburg in the newer portion of the City Hall built in 1630, until the dissolution of the German Imperial Union in 1806.

There is still exhibited the hall of the Imperial Parliament, the hall of the College of Princes, and the princely apartments with their ancient equipment in great part preserved. A "proper abridgement of the Parliament Solemnity, as arranged and held on June 13-25, 1633, in Regensburg, in the usual Great Hall of the City" is given by the work mentioned below. Likewise the City Halls of many other cities, in which parliaments were held, are still well preserved.



Not without mention can remain here the first German National Assembly (Parliament), which occurred in 1848-1849 in St. Paul's Church at Frankfurt.

This church, built in circular form, was commenced in 1787 in place of the destroyed Monastery of Barefoot Monks, completed in 1833 after the plans of Liebhard, and in 1853 was again arranged for divine service.

The place of the present altar was occupied by the Orator's Tribune in 1848; from this time also dates the round ceiling below the domical vault, which was added for improving the acoustics, and for more suitably warming the church,

#### Chamber of Deputies at Paris.

The proper architectural evolution of Parliament Houses, however, first begins with the extension of the form of the Constitution, that after the first French Revolution gradually came into power in nearly all countries.

There on June 20, 1789, occurred the assembly of the Deputies of the French people, expelled from their usual place of assembly, in which they bound themselves by oath never to separate until they had given a Constitution to France.

When the Revolution in Paris declared Palace Bourbon to be national property, the erection of which was begun in 1732 by the Italian architect Girardini, and successively continued by L'Assurance, Gabriel and Aubert, a part of the Palace was utilized for holding the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred, for which purpose Cisors and Le Comte in the 3rd year of the





Republic received the order to build a hall, and erected this. The same appears to have been notable in artistic respects, but on account of lack of means and the haste with which it must be erected, it was not of very long duration. However, under the first Empire, the Assemblies of the Legislative Body were held therein, and in 1807 the portico on the main facade was erected by Payet, opposite the bridge leading to Place de la Concorde. Also from 1814 the building served the purposes of the Chamber of Deputies; but after 1822 fears were expressed concerning the durability of the old hall, and it was decided to execute an entire rebuilding of the hall with the accessory rooms, and in 1828-1833 followed its construction after the design of de Jory.

The Palace is easily accessible on the main facade toward the Palace de la Concorde as well as on the rear court facade. At both sides of the axis of the hall are vestibules, waiting rooms, a conference hall, and a library, with accessories, festal halls being arranged at the longer side of the hall. The service rooms surrounded on all four sides the great forecourt, averaging 60 x 60 m. square.

Entablatures, vaults and roofs are chiefly, and the dome of the hall is entirely fireproof, being constructed of iron and hollow tiles; the roof is covered with copper. For the internal decoration of the walls French marbles were employed, especially those from the Pyrenees, with the addition of paintings and statues by the first native masters. The total cost



of the restoration and rebuilding amounted to 3,533,000 marks (= 4,420,000 francs = \$885,000), was devoted to works of painting and sculpture.

Senate Chamber at Paris.

At the same time the French Senate was again located in Palace Luxemburg at Paris, but only in a part of this remarkable palace, originally built by Pesbrosses in 1615-1620 for Mari de Medici.

After the first French Republic had already taken possession of it, the building was arranged for the Senate in 1800; this was followed by the Chamber of Perris, for which in 1836-1841 a new hall with appendages was erected by A. de Gisors; later it was also used by the Senate of the Second Empire. The Hall for Sittings lies on the main axis of the building and is surrounded by assembly, conference and business rooms, and finally by state and festal halls, that in great part appear in magnificent architectural treatment. Also adorned by statues, busts and paintings, by the most important French artists.



### III. Parliament Houses Erected in Modern Times.

#### Capitol at Washington.

Most parliament houses contain the chambers of the two legislative bodies of the States.

The twofold subdivision of the building resulting from this requirement in the Capitol at Washington, the seat of the Federal Government and of the Congress of the United States of America, expresses this in the clearest manner.

Already in 1793 the first stone for the Capitol was laid by Washington himself; but in consequence of the war prevailing at that time the building made little progress, and in 1814 the British destroyed the erected portion of the structure. This was begun anew in the succeeding year; was primarily completed in 1828, but has been greatly enlarged since. Accordingly, in consequence of a competition ordered in 1848 by Congress to secure plans for the extension of the structure, a choice was made of the plans designed by Anderson, but the work, however, was finally intrusted to Thomas W. Walter and his design for the East and West carried out by him and later superintended by Clark.

The plan of the principal story shows the entire arrangement of the Capitol, that has a length of 220 m. and a maximum width of 98 m. including the flight of steps, thus covering a ground area of about 2 hectares (5 acres); it comprises a great middle building and two exactly similar and symmetrical wings,





for the Chamber of the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, the former serving for common purposes and to connect the two Chambers. The entire structure is erected in the forms of the Roman Corinthian style in white marble. At the East front of the Capitol, by a great flight of steps, one reaches a colonnade 48 m. long with columns 9 m. high before the middle building; the more strongly projecting row of the middle 8 columns is crowned by a pediment. Behind rises the massive domed structure treated after the model of the Partheon at Rome, externally 98 m. high to the apex, internally 54 m. high, with a clear diameter of 28 m. richly decorated by paintings and sculptures. The dome is constructed of wrought iron with 32 arched lattice trusses; the latter are held together at the height of the entablature of the colonnade, that surrounds the lower drum, by a wrought iron lattice ring; the architect of the dome was Thomas U. Walter. Behind the domed interior at the West lies the Library of Congress (now in a separate building) a magnificent and properly arranged rich collection of books, with reading rooms for the Senators and Representatives. The Northern part of the middle building contains the hall of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as a number of offices and passages for the Senate Chamber adjoining at that side. At the Southern side is found a large semicircular hall, that before the extension served for the sittings of the House of Representatives, but now forms a great anteroom for the new House of Representatives, (now a hall of Statuary), with which it is connected by open porticos like those of the north side.



From the rotunda of the middle building the presidents of both Chambers may be seen officiating in their chairs at the same time, since the doors are usually open. In the interior of the building occurs a very animated passage of numbers of business men, messengers and persons of all sorts.

The House of Representatives forms a rectangle in plan, about 80 m. long and 46 m. wide, including the porticos projecting toward the East, South and West. In the middle of the House is placed the great hall of sittings, whose plan is likewise a rectangle of 34 m. long and 22.6 m. wide. It contains 316 (now about 300) seats of Representatives in a semi-circular arrangement; its clear height is 11.0 m.; it is surrounded on all sides by a gallery 4 m. wide, under which are found the clothes and toilet rooms. The lighting is effected by means of a skylight. The ceiling of the hall is horizontal and is richly adorned by paintings on plate glass panels, like the walls. The corridors surrounding this hall lead to the stairways, to the rooms for sittings of Committees, the House Resting Room and Library and other business offices.

The House of the Senate has an arrangement similar to that of the House of Representatives with entirely similar external appearance and size as that, its hall of sittings, exclusive of the upper galleries, that surround the room as in that of the Representatives, being 25.7 m. long, 15.2 m. wide and 12.8 m. high, seating 96 Senators. The chief decorations of the hall consist of two colossal statues





placed therein, representing Freedom and History, as well as a portrait of Washington placed above the President's seat.

The internal treatment of both Houses is rich without being excessive. Wood is nowhere employed as the structural material. The floors rest entirely on brick vaults; the base wainscoting of the walls is of marble. The total cost was about 21,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000) (Actual cost now about \$25,000,000).

The grand structure stands on an elevation from which is enjoyed a magnificent view of the city and of the surrounding landscape, through which flows the Potomac. The main facade of the building is turned from the city and a Public Place, in the midst of which is placed the seated statue of Washington. Here are also placed the statuary groups representing Columbia and Civilization, while at the opposite Western side is erected, as a war monument, a marble column 12 m. high and crowned by an eagle. The Capitol lies at one end of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the other end being placed the White House and other Government buildings.

#### Parliament House at London.

The Palace of Westminster at London, which combines the House of Lords and the House of Commons in a single great structure, was erected since 1837, after the designs and under the supervision of Barry, when in 1834 a fire had destroyed the former Parliament House. The House of Lords could be occupied in 1847, and the House of Commons in 1852, and the exterior was finished in 1868; but there still remains much to be done for the internal decoration, that in part still awaits



the completion.

The Parliament House was executed in the forms of the richest English Tudor Gothic, including and skillfully utilizing the grand old Westminster Hall, as well as the cloisters of the former Monastery of S. Stephen, and the crypt of the Chapel of the same name; it appears as one of the earliest and most satisfactory works of modern times, aside from many defects, in which mediaeval architecture succeeded in its application to public buildings in the grand style.

The plan of the principal story is arranged about two main lines crossing at right angles, the main and transverse axes of the building. The shorter main axis, from West to East, indicates the route for public passage, by which from the North side through the great Westminster hall, one passes directly through the richly treated vestibule of S. Stephen, with entrance corridor to a great central hall of octagonal plan arranged at the center of the entire plan. From thence corridors lead North, South and East to all parts of the building; on one side to the House of Commons, on the other to the House of Lords, and also to the waiting hall, to the conference hall and the Committee rooms, and further to the library, refreshment rooms and business offices of both Houses. These, as well as the service rooms and residences of the Speaker and other officials, the state and show rooms of the King and his suite, as may be seen by the adjacent place, are suitably grouped, partly around the courts and partly on the exterior of the building.



The members of the Lower House pass from New Westminster (and through the entrance hall on the North side of the building and the great court adjoining Westminster hall) to the stairway intended for them. The portion of the ancient cloister of S. Stephen lying behind it serves as a clothes room, and the newly erected gallery above it leads through a corridor to the hall of sittings of the Lower House. Along its lower side are arranged the division lobbies, the Western intended for the members voting "Yea", the Eastern for those voting "Nay".

The entrance for the members of the Upper House is from Old Palace Yard in the middle, between the Victoria Tower and S. Stephen's porch. From their entrance spanned by rich ribbed vaults, the peers pass to an inner hall in three aisles and thence to the stairway which leads on the left to the rooms of the Lord Chancellor and the officials of the House, on the right to the vestibule of the House, the Victoria Hall. Opposite the top of the stairway is the room in which the peers put on their robes.

The driveway of the king is found beneath the vaulted hall of the Victoria Tower, 15.0 m. high; from the robing room the way to the Upper House passes through the royal gallery, the largest halls of the entire building to which the public is admitted, when the monarch and his suite pass for the solemn opening or closing of the Parliament. For this purpose stepped rows of seats are arranged at both sides of the hall on such occasions. In the Victoria Hall the King, at his entrance, is received by the heads of the nobility.







The architecture everywhere, especially in the interior, is heightened by works of painting and sculpture, whose subjects are taken from English History as well as distinguished by very effective ornament, strong and harmonious coloring.

A view of the external appearance of the Parliament House from the East front next the Thames is 270 m. long, and since the clock tower at the Northwest wing projects 16.5 m., the total length amounts to 286.5 m.; the South front measures 98 m.; the Victoria Tower rises from a plan 23 m. square to a height of 102 m. at its four angle turrets. Notable also are the clock tower, as well as the central tower crowned by a dome, that rises above the roof of the colossal building, besides the angle and middle towers of the East front and the numberless finials. This covers an area of about 8-1/8 acres, and contains no less than 500 rooms together with dwellings, among these some of great extent for eighteen different officials of the Upper and Lower Houses.

All these service dwellings are connected with the principal story, and have separate stairways and entrances. The apartments of the Speaker are designed and arranged for a suitable expenditure.

For protection against fire the main girders of the ceiling and the roof framework were built of iron, and the beams cased with bricks.

Notable are the purifying and moistening arrangements for the fresh air for the two great halls. Otherwise the heating and ventilation of the House, like its other arrangements,



presents nothing for the state of present practice. Also the latter no longer corresponds to the parliamentary conditions of our time. Already since 1867 has been mentioned the erection of a new Assembly Hall for the House of Commons, since the present one does not suffice for it contains, on the floor, a total of 350 places aside from the galleries for its members, whose number in 1867 already amounted to 650, only 306 on the floor with 124 more above in the galleries that further have places for 263 strangers as hearers. So far, however, in this important matter nothing further appears to have occurred, except that the report of a select committee in 1867, on the arrangement of the Hall, was reprinted in 1886.

The cost of the building amounted (until 1874) to about 42,000,000 marks (= \$10,500,000).

#### Parliament House at Budapest.

The House for the Hungarian Parliament in Budapest was erected on the higher bank of the Danube between Marguerite Street and the Chain Bridge over the river flowing through the double city, from the designs and under the supervision of Steindl, being crowned with the first prize after the competition occurring in 1882. The erection of the building commenced in 1885.

The exterior exhibits a richly subdivided architectural mass of grand general appearance, brought into special effect by the favored location.



Concerning the form of the plan ideas are emphasized here and there. These were chiefly devoted to the considerable elevation of the main story 16 m. above the ground level, on which is indeed partly based the powerful effect of the building.

The structure has a length of 268 m. with a maximum depth of 118 m. The area covered amounts to 1.5328 hectares (3.8 acres) exclusive of 17 courts, or to 1.7745 (4.4 acres) including them.

The two houses of the legislative bodies were expressed in the external architecture, yet in order to produce the effect of the common patriotic aims of both Houses and the unity in legislation, it was necessary to express these, and this was done by the dominating dome.

The domed hall, common for both Houses of Parliament, whose diameter amounts to 20.4 m. with a clear height of 26.0 m. to the apex of the vault, serves as a gathering place for the members of both Houses, and from this, one passes at each side to the corridors surrounding the two halls of sittings. Around the halls of sittings are grouped the working and reception rooms, also the offices of the presidents and the treasurer. In the middle projection next the Danube are also found the conversation, reading and refreshment halls.

The hall for sittings for the House of Magnates (Lords) is for 300; that of the House of Deputies is designed for 434 members. In both halls galleries are arranged in two stories, below being boxes with open galleries above.







#### IV. Parliament Houses with One Chamber.

Few Parliament Houses are only arranged for a single Chamber, whether for the Senate, House of Lords, or for the Deputies of Lower House.

##### Parliament House at Berlin.

One of the greatest and most recent works of this kind is the House of the German Parliament (Reichstag or House of Deputies) at Berlin, that was erected during 1884-1894 from the design of Paul Wallot. The formal laying of the corner stone occurred on June 9, 1884, and the setting of the last stone on December 4, 1894.

The building lies free on the West and South, at the East and North being two streets 42.1 and 41.4 m. wide. The ground form of the House is a rectangle 138.0 m. long and 94.0 m. wide, beyond the last dimension projecting only the ramp at West side. Two courts 29.0 x 16.2 m. conduct light and air to the interior.

Besides the difficulty in keeping within the closely limited borders of the site, the peculiar situation of it was of great importance for the treatment of the plan of the House. The side of the structure on the West toward the Konig's place is turned away from the city and its chief traffic streets. Consequently the entrance in the principal side, at least in regard to the daily business passage, is less important than those on the other three sides.

The building is partly two stories, partly a three and four story design, and very particular difficulties resulted



from the varied height.

By skylight are lighted the hall of sittings, the domed room of the Hall, the room between the hall of sittings and the Eastern corridor (entrance to the hall for Federal Council and President), and finally the two anterooms of the President and the Federal Council. All other rooms are lighted by direct, or partly by indirect, side light.

The entrance halls on the South and North sides chiefly serve for use by the Deputies. Yet the entrance hall on the South side may be used by members of the Federal Council. The North corridors to the offices, farthest from the only entrance, are for the officials, the stenographers, representatives of the Press and the public. From thence, these pass in the most direct way to their working places and the Galleries. The great entrance portico with driveway on the East side is designed for the exclusive use of the Court, a Court box, diplomats' box, etc., and the members of the Federal Council.

A driveway intersects the entire lower story; this can be used as entrance and exit for practical purposes from the North side, as well as a special entrance for the Court and the Federal Council from the East side. Beside the South and North entrances lie the spacious clothes rooms, and directly adjoining these are the stairway leading up to the upper stories, extending behind the great Promenade Hall (foyer) and connected with elevators. It thereby results that the Deputies pass the clothes rooms on their way from the corridors to the hall of sittings, and always



passing forward after ascending the stairway, they are before the great hall forming the centre of the assembly.

The principal story is divided by the South, North and East vestibules, into three groups of rooms separated as much as possible; the great portion of the building extending along the entire West front and on the side fronts to the South and North serves the Deputies, the Southeast the Federal Council, and the Northeast the Presidents and officials of the House.

The upper story contains all halls for groups and committees, besides the book-stack room and working room for the librarian and his assistants.

The chief feature of the main front is the entrance structure which is formed by the great Promenade hall crowned by a dome.





## V. PROGRAMME.

Programme contains the following requirements:

### SITE:

It is proposed to erect a Parliamentary building in the heart of the city of Tokyo, Japan. Free on all sides, streets and traffic ways lead rapidly and conveniently to it. In appearance the building should be monumental in character, worthy of its age and its people. The dimensions of the building site are approximately 600 feet long and 400 feet wide (about six acres) bounded on all sides by parks and streets.

### REQUIREMENTS OF THE BUILDING.

#### Main Floor.

1. Large rotunda or hall preceded by vestibule.
2. Two halls for sitting, with galleries for diplomatic body, the peers, and the public.

Each of the halls should be large enough for three hundred and fifty (350) members.

3. Corridor serving for passage and for exercise and conversation for the Deputies. In special cases these can also be arranged for use for festivals.
4. Rooms for government officials.



5. Rooms for presiding officers (President and Vice President).
6. Refreshment halls (restaurants), kitchen, storage, etc.
7. Reading and writing rooms.
8. Rooms for Post, Telegraphs and Telephones.
9. Conversation and dressing rooms.
10. Clothes rooms, with the **appurtenant** lavatories and closets.
11. Rooms for the business offices of each House, such as Secretary, Registrar, working room of the custodians, room for messengers and chief, and room for storage of printed matter.
12. Library or stack room in connection with a reading room.
13. Archives for storage and preservation of documents.
14. Working and writing room for Representatives of Press.
15. Larger and smaller halls for conferences of the divisions, commissions, parties and committees.
16. Residence of custodian and doorkeepers.



17. Main and subordinate stairways leading to each floor, and a portion of the main stairway can easily be reached from the corridor as well as from the passages.

REQUIRED FOR THE ESQUISSE (Preliminary Sketch):

Plan of main floor, elevation, section and general layout at a small scale.

The sketch will be signed in print letters in the upper left hand corner with the "University of Illinois" drawn in ink on a single sheet of tracing paper, with a single line border.

REQUIRED FOR THE PROJET RENDU (Sets of Final Drawings):

A main floor plan with surroundings, covering not less than a double elephant sheet.

The main elevation at a scale that will compose well on a sheet of paper cut to size 27"x50", and one or more other elevations on another sheet, drawn to a smaller scale.

The most important section drawn to a scale one-half that of the main elevation.





As the plan and view show the outline of the building, it is rectangular in form, 640 feet long and 360 feet wide. The large rotunda is placed in the center of the building, preceeded by a monumental vestibule. The two semicircular halls for sittings of legislative bodies are practically identical, and are located on each side of the rotunda on the longitudinal axis, thus facing and balancing each other. Each hall for sittings is 12,000 square feet in area and is large enough for six hundred and fifty seats, aside from the galleries. These two houses are connected by large monumental halls which together form the internal nucleus of the plan, which is cross-shaped in accordance with the intersecting longitudinal and main axis. The halls xxx adorned by a series of columns and statues, are treated in a very monumental manner and serve for passage, for exercise and for conversation. In special cases these can be arranged for use for festivals.

Rooms for the government officials, offices for the presiding officers, refreshment halls, reading and writing rooms are indicated on the plan. Rooms for postal, telegraph and telephone services are located at both sides of the library hall, as being most accessible from all sides. Conversation and dressing rooms, cloak room, and closets are placed at the middle projections of the **front side** and are provided for the members of each House, as well as the large cloak rooms and closets arranged at both sides of the



vestibule of the main entrance. The rooms for the business offices of each House, such as those of the Secretary, the Registrar, etc., are arranged along the front and rear of the building; they are in easy communication by means of corridors and accessible to these are ample stairways, elevators and lifts.

The library reading room is placed at the rear front. The stack rooms and law libraries, and a room for current periodicals are provided on both sides of the reading room. Archives for storage and preservation of documents are placed on the first floor, beneath the hall of sittings of each House. Large and small rooms for conferences, divisions, commissions, meetings of parties and committees, are arranged in the wings and at both sides of the festival halls.

The rooms in the ground story, besides the business offices, are the residences of custodians and doorkeepers, with some rooms for the purpose of restaurants. Main and subordinate stairways are provided at each entrance for access to the rooms above. A number of elevators are also provided.

The Legislative Assembly of the Japanese Parliament requires halls for two houses, with the rooms as stated in the programme for the members and attendants. The plan adapted is also in accordance with the best examples of such buildings in Europe and America erected within a recent period.





## VI. CONSTRUCTION.

The building is to be an entirely fireproof structure of brick or of concrete, externally faced with marble or white granite, with floors, roofs and ceilings constructed of reinforced concrete or of steel framework and hollow tiles, the visible floor surfaces being of tiles or mosaic. Walls are to be lined with hollow tiles to receive hard plaster, which is also to be applied to all ceilings, internal piers and other surfaces except where wainscoted with marble slabs or covered with mosaics. Stairways are to have marble railings, steps and wainscoting, with metal railings and steps for service stairs, supported by reinforced concrete. Internal decorations are to be executed in stucco, heightened by gilding and color. Bronze and glass construction with bronze fittings are to be used for all doors and windows. Windows will be filled with polished plate glass. Doors will be panelled in a style suited to the building, veneered both sides on properly constructed cores. Electric lighting will be used throughout, arranged in several independent systems with separate control and with all wires placed on incombustible conduits. Sanitary and lavatory fixtures are to be of the best kind, with visible traps and connections, marble slabs, all waste pipes being of steel with internally flush screw connections within the walls of the building.



The roof is to be covered with sheet copper, suitable arrangements being made to allow expansion and contraction; gutters and spouts are also to be of copper.

A steam or hot water heating system, a combination of direct and indirect, together with a plenum system of ventilation will be installed. Heat, light and power will be supplied from a power plant outside the building through a tunnel connecting the power house and main building.



### ARRANGEMENT.

The arrangement of the building has already been described on Page 23.

### VII. LOCATION.

The building is to be located in the middle of a small park, graded upwards from the street to the building, laid out with ~~formal~~ drives, terraces, winding paths, fountain and cascades, basins, statues, groups of trees, and beds of flowers arranged as nearly as possible in the style customary in Public Parks in Japan.





VIII. TENDENCIES - PROBABLE FUTURE TYPES.

Since Japan adopted the Western civilization about forty years ago, she realized her own defects in some respects: political system, military system, school system, commercial system, etc., and at the same time realized the need for foreign architecture for these purposes. In the Architectural Department of the Imperial Japanese University and other technical colleges European architecture is chiefly taught, and this is employed in practice. Thus all public buildings such as government office buildings, school buildings, railroad stations, factories, and even commercial buildings, such as banks, stores, etc., have already been changed to European architecture. The writer also knows many rich people who have built their homes in the European style of architecture.



### IX. ESTIMATE OF COST.

Since conditions, cost of material and labor are so different in Japan from those in the United States, it is impossible to accurately estimate the cost of the completed building and its surroundings and equipment. If it were built by the government of the United States in this country, with reasonably economy, it would probably cost from fifty to seventy-five cents per cubic foot of its actual volume from the bottom of the foundations, or perhaps from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

### X. A SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT.

The application as far as possible of Japanese design for ornamenting the visible surfaces of exterior and interior, utilizing the special gifts and experience of the Japanese in this direction is suggested. This might increase the cost, perhaps, but it would produce a national monument meriting the visits and careful study of all art-lovers and architects in the entire world, and it would be a far better presentation of Japanese art and architecture than the use of imitated foreign forms and styles.

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SECTION OF A HOUSE

FRONT ELEVATION



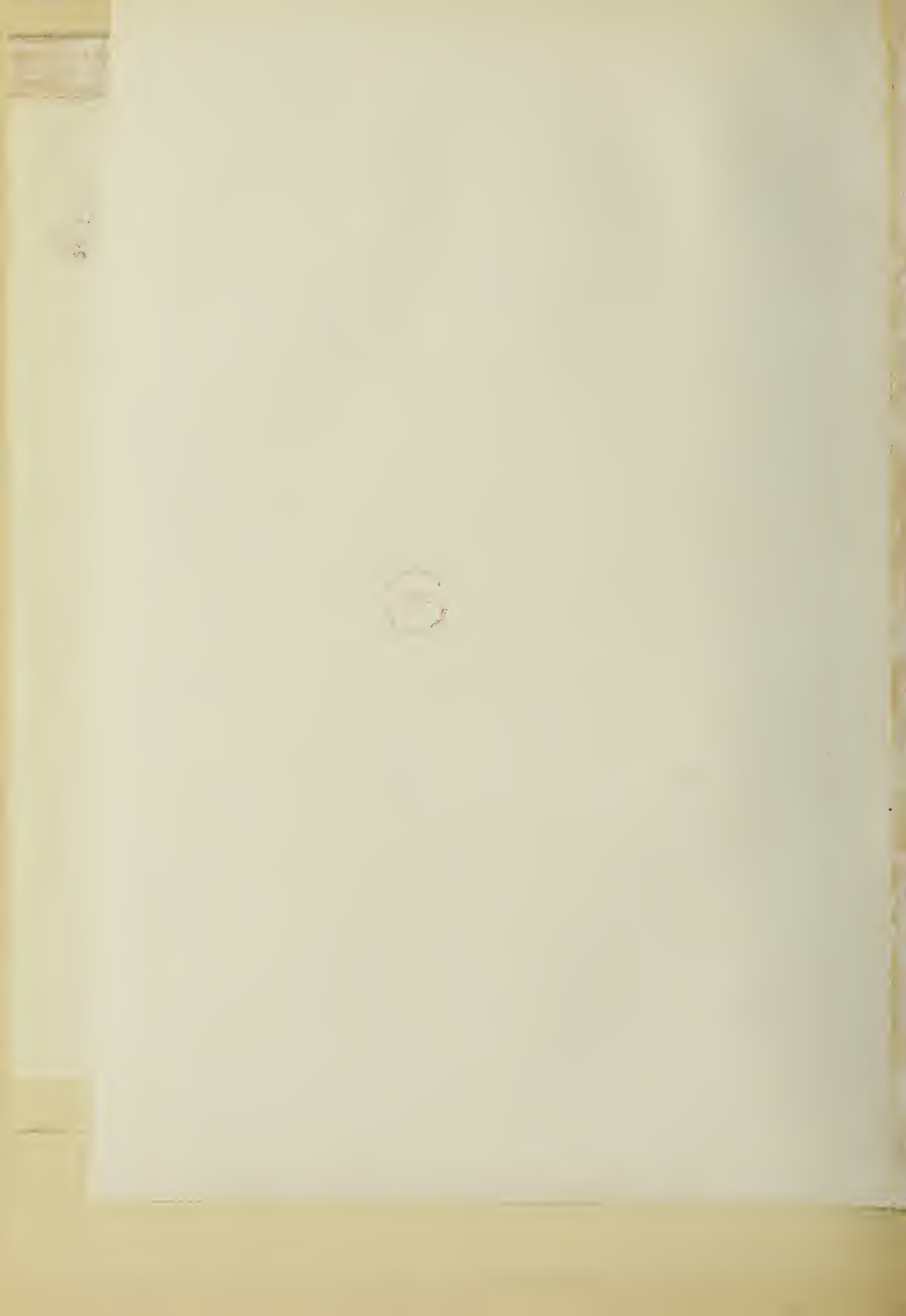


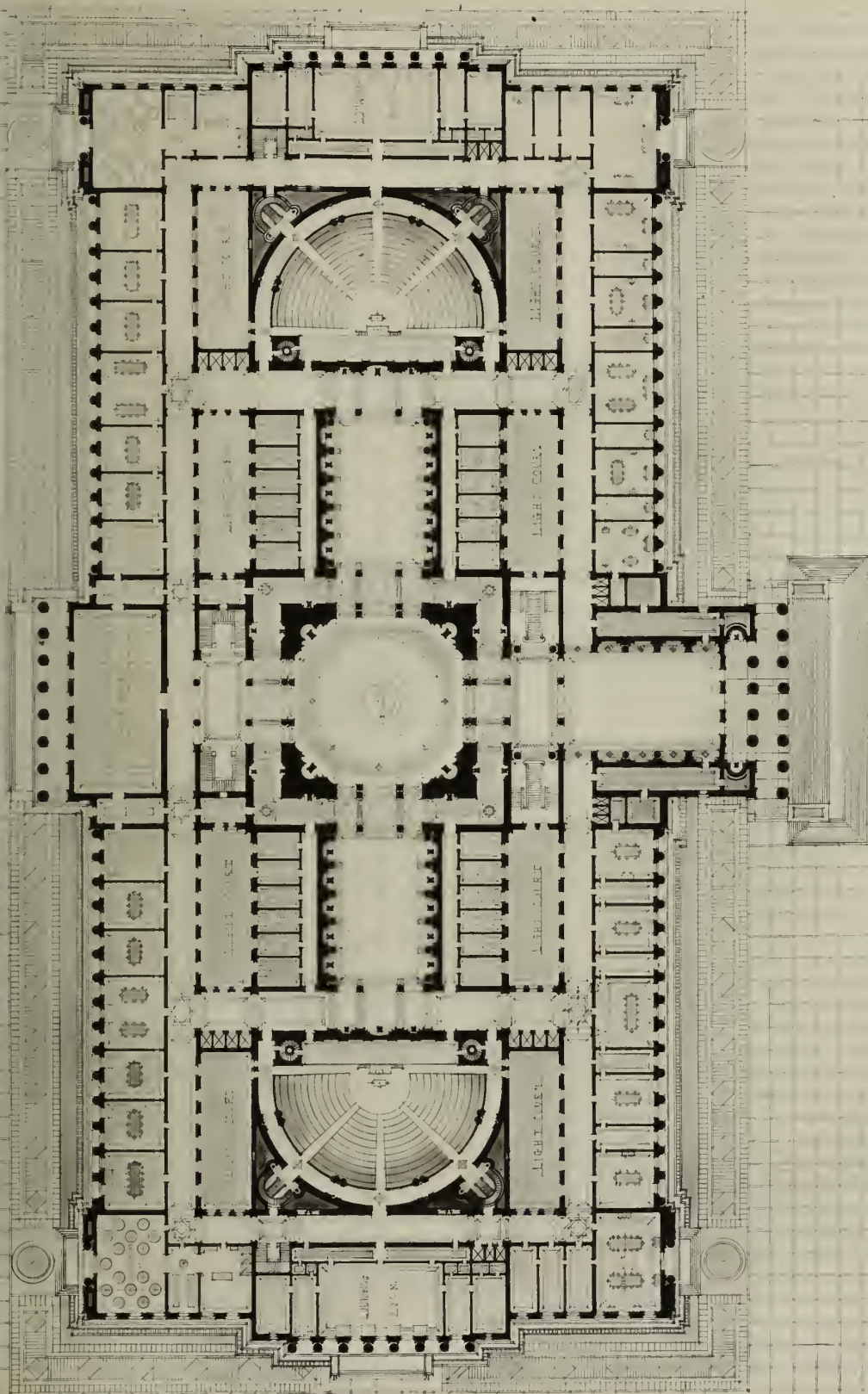
SIDE ELEVATION OF A HOVSE OF PARLIAMENT.



SECTION OF A HOVSE OF PARLIAMENT.

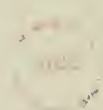


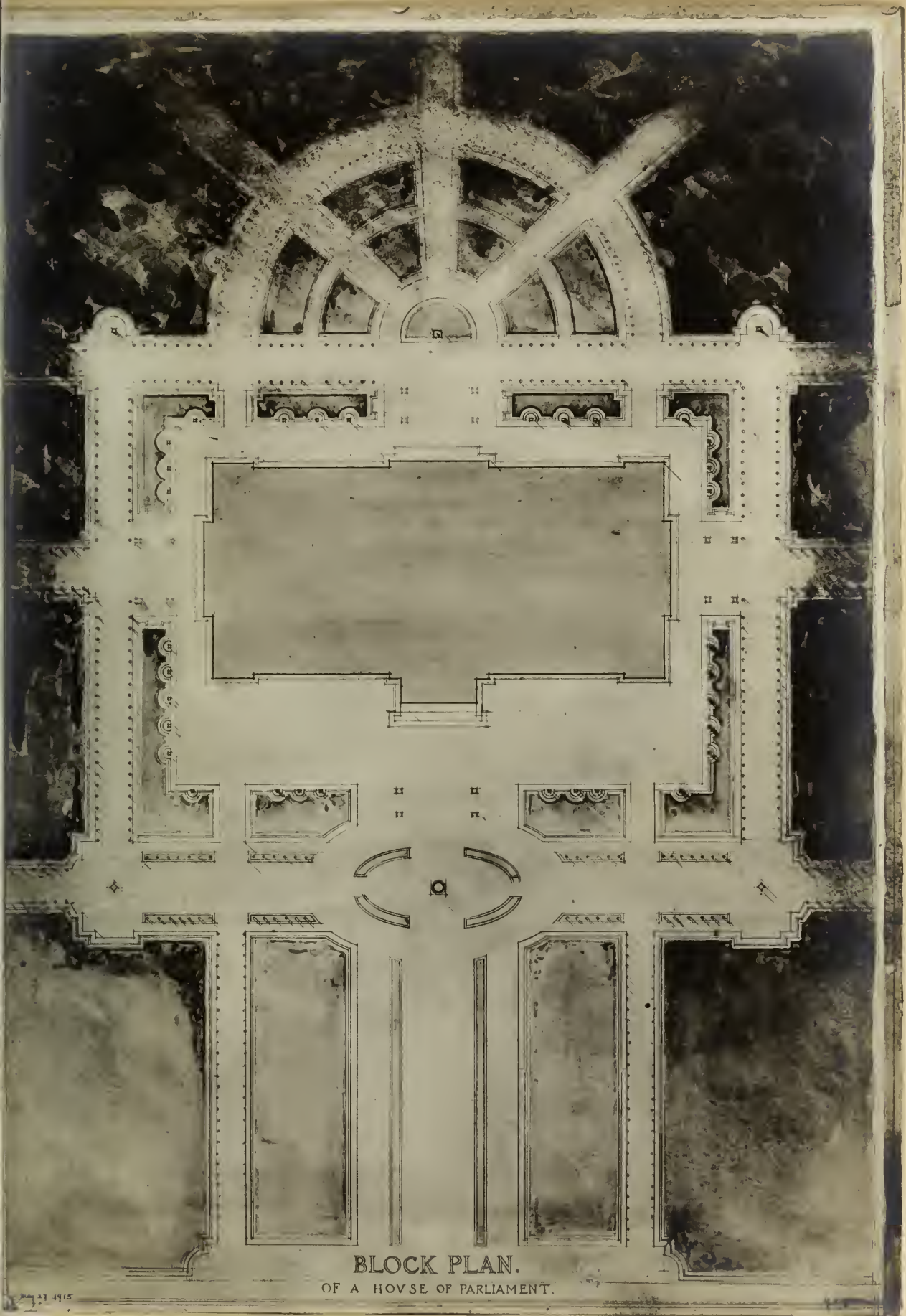




MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
OF A HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.







BLOCK PLAN.  
OF A HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

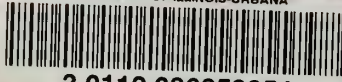








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